United Nations S/2010/328

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 15 June 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Kyrgyzstan submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ertuğrul **Apakan**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

10-41808 (E) 280610 300610

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Annex to the letter dated 15 June 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Executive Directorate of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and has the honour to submit its national report on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) (see enclosure).

The Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Executive Directorate of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee the assurances of its highest consideration.

11 June 2010

Enclosure

[Original: Russian]

Annual national report of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

In 2009 draft legislation was prepared to supplement the Kyrgyz Criminal Code, establishing criminal responsibility for terrorist propaganda, public incitement to commit terrorist acts and public justification of terrorism. The draft law is currently pending approval by ministries and departments of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On 20 February 2009, the Act on amendments and additions to the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic came into force. It established criminal responsibility for organizing activities that incite national, racial, religious or interregional hatred; the acquisition, possession, transport or dispatch of extremist materials with a view to distributing or preparing to distribute them; and the intentional use of symbols or attributes of extremist organizations.

In addition, in 2009 the National Security Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic jointly organized conferences in Bishkek, Osh and Issyk-Kul on the subject of partnership among State agencies, civil society and the business community in the fight against terrorism. At these events, the discussions focused on new approaches and perspectives on multifaceted efforts to combat the threat of terrorism by law enforcement agencies, together with civil society and the business community, and with active support from the media, in order to establish an atmosphere of universal intolerance in society to any extremist manifestations.

Renewed efforts have been made to discuss the possible accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the following United Nations global counter-terrorism instruments and practical aspects of their legislative implementation.

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)
- Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)
- Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005).

On 4 and 5 November 2009 the Kyrgyz State National Security Service, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with assistance from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, held a national seminar in Bishkek on legal aspects of counter-terrorism in the light of universal counter-terrorism agreements, with broad participation from representatives of Kyrgyz Government agencies.

On 24 and 25 November 2009 the State National Security Service, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held an international conference in Bishkek on contemporary challenges in combating terrorism and other violent forms of extremism. The conference participants included representatives of law enforcement agencies and special services from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); international entities such as the United Nations Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee and the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit; and regional entities such as the CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO); representatives of Kyrgyz Government agencies; and members of the diplomatic corps. The event concluded with the adoption of a statement prepared by the Conference secretariat on the basis of participants' statements and suggestions. It was noted at the conference that the further development of communication and constructive cooperation between the counter-terrorism structures of the United Nations, OSCE, CIS, SCO and CSTO was an essential condition for enhancing the effectiveness of efforts to counter international terrorism, drug trafficking, illegal migration and other associated crimes. It was also noted that priority should be given to taking practical steps to enhance the existing legal framework of CIS and to creating a common conceptual framework for the organization and adoption of counter-terrorism measures.

United Nations A/64/840–S/2010/329

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 June 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15 and 16

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group in New York, to convey for your valuable consideration the final communiqué adopted at the OIC Expanded Extraordinary Executive Committee Meeting at the level of foreign minister on the Israeli aggression against the freedom flotilla shipping humanitarian aid to Gaza, held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 June 2010 (see annex).

I would highly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15 and 16, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 18 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Final Communiqué of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Expanded Extraordinary Executive Committee Meeting at the level of foreign minister on the Israeli aggression against the Freedom Flotilla shipping humanitarian aid to Gaza, adopted in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 June 2010

The Expanded Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 June 2010, corresponding to 23 Jumada Al-Thani, 1431H,

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and pursuant to the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Commending the resistance of the Palestinian people in the face of the Israeli aggression, and affirming support for the Palestinians' just struggle to regain their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of the independent State of Palestine, with Al-Quds as its capital,

Underlining that the blockade imposed by Israel on the Gaza Strip, including closing the border crossings and cutting the flow of fuel supplies, food and medicines, constitutes a collective punishment of the civilian population, provokes serious humanitarian repercussions and is considered a crime against humanity by international law,

Having considered the circumstances surrounding the unlawful military attack of the Israeli forces against the international civilian convoy carrying humanitarian aid, that is, the Freedom Flotilla, in international waters on 31 May 2010, which resulted in loss of life and injuries among unarmed civilians,

Emphasizing that the safety and well-being of all civilians are of paramount importance,

Condemning the continued disregard of international law by Israel and its detrimental implications for regional and global peace, stability and security,

Condemning Israel's insistence on responding to all peace initiatives with violence and belligerency,

Stressing the need to respect the universally accepted human rights and norms and principles of international humanitarian law,

Welcoming:

- The United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement of 31 May 2010;
- The statement issued by the African Union at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 May 2010;

– The joint statement issued by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Gulf Cooperation Council Ministerial Meeting held in Singapore on 1 June 2010;

– The resolution of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Arab League, adopted in Cairo on 2 June 2010;

– The resolution of the United Nations Human Rights Council, adopted on 2 June 2010, which calls for the setting up of an independent international fact-finding mission on the violations of international law by Israel's aggression against the Freedom Flotilla;

Having listened to the report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Turkish and Palestinian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to the interventions of other ministers and heads of delegations,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest possible terms the brutal aggression by the Israeli forces against civilian ships transporting humanitarian aid material to the Gaza Strip in international waters;

2. *Conveys* its deepest condolences to the families of those killed in this military aggression and expresses its hopes for the early recovery of the wounded;

3. *Condemns* Israel for this piracy which constitutes an act of state terrorism, and a gross breach of international law and serious violation of human rights;

4. *Condemns also* the killing and wounding of unarmed civilians by the Israeli barbaric assault in international waters, under circumstances not warranting such attack;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Republic of Turkey for its unwavering stance in support of the Palestinian people;

6. *Highly commends* the humanitarian mission undertaken by the Freedom Flotilla to deliver humanitarian aid to the Israeli blockaded Gaza Strip. It further pays tribute and its full respect for those who perished in this noble endeavour;

7. *Calls upon* the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take all necessary measures, within international law, individually and collectively, to deter Israel from engaging in any assault and use of force against civilian ships;

8. *Demands* the release of the ships and individuals involved which were forced to go to Ashdod port by the Israeli forces;

9. *Further demands* that full compensation be made in accordance with international standards for the loss of lives and injuries caused to civilians by the Israeli military aggression on the humanitarian convoy of ships, as well as compensation for all material damages caused;

10. *Calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to establish an independent international commission to launch a full investigation into the incident in order to determine, prosecute and punish those responsible for the killing of civilians, as well as attacking and forcefully seizing civilian vessels;

11. *Emphasizes* that the Israeli blockade of Gaza Strip is not only a gross violation of Palestinians' human rights, but also represents a serious threat to

international peace and security and regional stability, as clearly demonstrated by the latest incident. It is a vivid manifestation of state terrorism, serious crime against humanity, and a blatant breach of international law, which needs to receive proper reaction by the international community through bringing Israeli authorities who are responsible for these heinous acts to justice;

12. *Reiterates* its firm and unwavering demand for an immediate lifting of this unlawful Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip and the opening of all Israeli-controlled crossing points to allow for the free movement of persons and goods into and from the Gaza Strip and to allow for unfettered humanitarian access;

13. *Calls on* the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to coordinate their efforts with the international community to put an end to this oppressive and unacceptable Israeli blockade, including sanctions against Israel to compel it to stop such barbaric acts and crimes;

14. *Decides* to establish a governmental expert group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in close coordination with Palestine, in order to consider ways, means and mechanisms to ensure the lifting of the unjust Israeli blockade imposed on Gaza and to facilitate the reconstruction process of Gaza;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Secretary-General to intensify United Nations activities in order to immediately and unconditionally lift the Israeli blockade on Gaza and alleviate the sufferings of the people therein;

16. *Renews its call* that action must be taken to bring a halt to all other illegal Israeli practices against the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

17. *Reaffirms* the importance of continuing the strong coordination among the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab Group in the United Nations and other international organizations and the need to continue the coordination and cooperation of these groups in order to ensure comprehensive follow-up of this serious and urgent matter, including to ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement of 31 May 2010, particularly the pursuit of an impartial, credible, transparent and independent international investigation in accordance with international standards led by the United Nations Secretary-General;

18. *Expresses its concern* over the ongoing Israeli illegal acts and practices in the international waters, which further targeted the Irish vessel "Rachel Corrie" on 5 June 2010 and prevent the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in Gaza;

19. *Requests* the Organization of the Islamic Conference Group in Geneva to follow up the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolution of 2 June 2010, adopted with the active role of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

20. *Denounces* the countries which did not support the resolution adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council on 2 June 2010 on the Israeli aggression against the Freedom Flotilla, and deems it a protection for Israel and its crimes and a manifestation of double standards and departure from international law and international humanitarian law;

21. *Requests* the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take the necessary measures towards convening a special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly within the framework of "Uniting For Peace", in order to lift the Israeli blockade on Gaza;

22. *Mandates* the Secretary General to coordinate with the Chairs of the Islamic Summit Conference, the Council of Foreign Ministers and the member States of the Executive Committee in order to ensure implementation and the follow-up of the provisions of the present communiqué;

23. In view of the continuing Israeli challenge and violation of international law and all its international commitments, *calls on* member States to reconsider their relations with Israel, including reconsideration of normalization of such relations;

24. *Supports* the Palestinian reconciliation process and the Egyptian efforts to achieve this reconciliation, taking into consideration the need to end the Palestinian discord as soon as possible.

United Nations A/64/841–S/2010/330

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 June 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 128
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 18 June 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter dated 31 May 2010 from Judge Patrick Robinson, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, containing requests related to the completion of the work of the Tribunal.

In his letter, President Robinson seeks the extension of the terms of office of the judges at the Tribunal in accordance with the submitted trial and appeals schedule. The terms of office of all the judges are due to expire on 31 December 2010. As you are aware, in resolution 1900 (2009) of 16 December 2009, the Security Council underlined its intention to extend, by 30 June 2010, (a) the terms of office of all trial judges at the Tribunal based on the projected trial schedules, and (b) the terms of office of all appeals judges at the Tribunal until 31 December 2012, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner.

President Robinson also requests that nine ad litem judges be permitted to serve at the Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of three years provided for under article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal.

It falls to the General Assembly and the Security Council to consider and decide on these requests. Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would bring the letter from President Robinson to the attention of the members of the General Assembly and the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

Letter dated 31 May 2010 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour of referring to Security Council resolution 1877 (2009) of 7 July 2009, whereby the terms of office of the permanent and ad litem judges were extended by the Security Council until 31 December 2010, or upon the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner. I also refer to Security Council resolution 1900 (2009) of 16 December 2009, which underlined the Security Council's intention to extend, by 30 June 2010, the terms of office of all trial judges based upon the Tribunal's projected trial schedule and the terms of office of all appeal judges until 31 December 2010, and requested the President to submit an updated trial and appeals schedule.

By the present letter, I wish to submit an updated trial and appeals schedule and to bring to your attention the necessity of extending the terms of office of the Tribunal's permanent and ad litem judges. Permission is also required for some of the ad litem judges to serve at the Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 13 ter (2) of the Tribunal's statute.

Having due regard to the Tribunal's current anticipated completion dates for all trial and appellate work, and considering General Assembly resolution 63/256 of 24 December 2008, which authorizes the Tribunal "to offer contracts to staff in line with dates of planned post reductions in accordance with the relevant prevailing trial schedules", I am requesting extensions of the terms of office of the Tribunal's judges commensurate with those that the General Assembly has authorized for the Tribunal's staff.

By reference to the attached trial and appeals schedule, the following extensions are sought.

Permanent judges

An extension until 31 December 2012 or at the completion of the trials and appeals to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge Flügge (Germany)

Judge Morrison (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Judge Hall (Bahamas)

Judge Delvoie (Belgium)

An extension until 31 December 2013 or at the completion of the appeals to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge Agius (Malta)

Judge Moloto (South Africa)

Judge Antonetti (France)

Judge Orie (Netherlands)

An extension until 31 December 2014 or at the completion of the appeals to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge Robinson (Jamaica)

Judge Pocar (Italy)

Judge Meron (United States of America)

Judge Liu (China)

Judge Kwon (Republic of Korea)

Please note that the following judge is currently anticipated to complete his mandate within the time frame set out in Security Council resolution 1877 (2009):

Judge Parker (Australia)

Ad litem judges

An extension until 31 December 2011 or at the completion of the trials to which they are currently assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge David (Argentina)

Judge Prandler (Hungary)

Judge Trechsel (Switzerland)

An extension until 31 December 2012 or at the completion of the trials to which they are currently assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Judge Nyambe (Zambia)

Judge Picard (France)

Judge Harhoff (Denmark)

Judge Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)

Judge Lattanzi (Italy)

Judge Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)

Additionally, the following judges require permission to serve at the Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 13 ter (2) of the statute of the Tribunal:

Judge David (Argentina)

Judge Prandler (Hungary)

Judge Trechsel (Switzerland)

Judge Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Judge Picard (France)

Judge Harhoff (Denmark)

Judge Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)

Judge Lattanzi (Italy)

Judge Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)

Please note that the following judges are currently anticipated to complete their mandate within the time frame set out in Security Council resolutions 1877 (2009) and 1900 (2009):

Judge Prost (Canada)

Judge Stole (Norway)

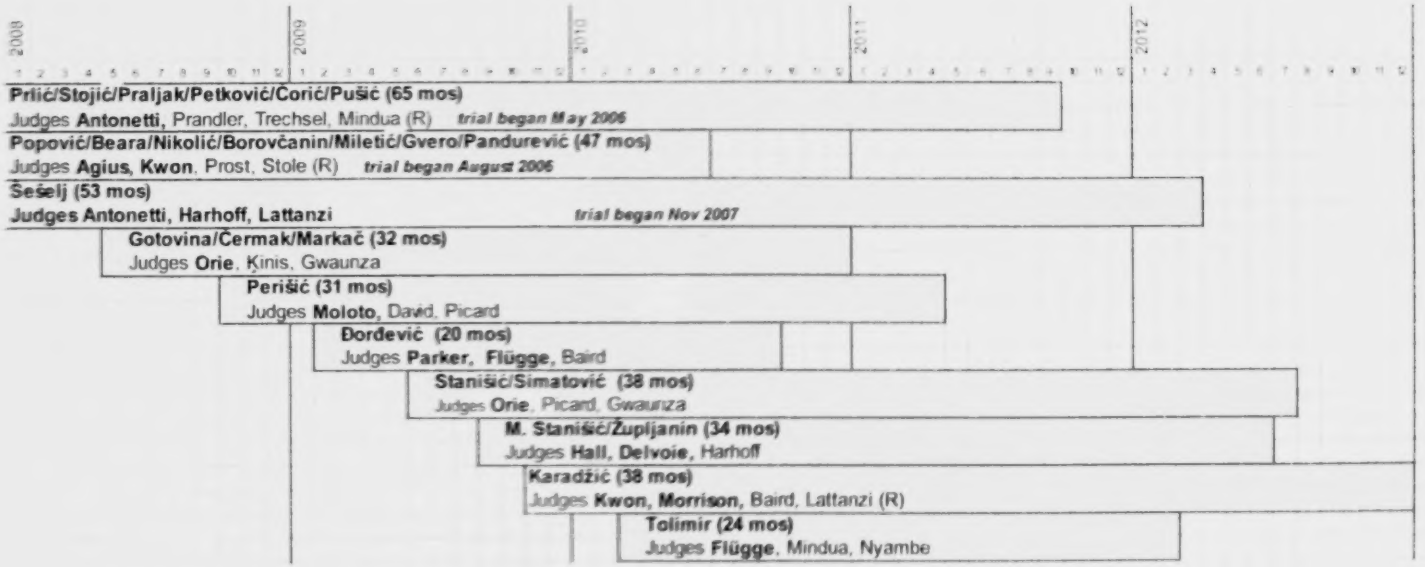
Judge Kinis (Latvia)

I would be grateful if you would bring this letter and its enclosures to the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly for their consideration.

(*Signed*) Patrick **Robinson**
President

Enclosure I

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: projected forecast for ongoing trial proceedings (as of 10 May 2010)



Key: ongoing
adjournment
pre-trial
fugitive

Contempt proceedings (indictment or order in lieu of indictment filed):

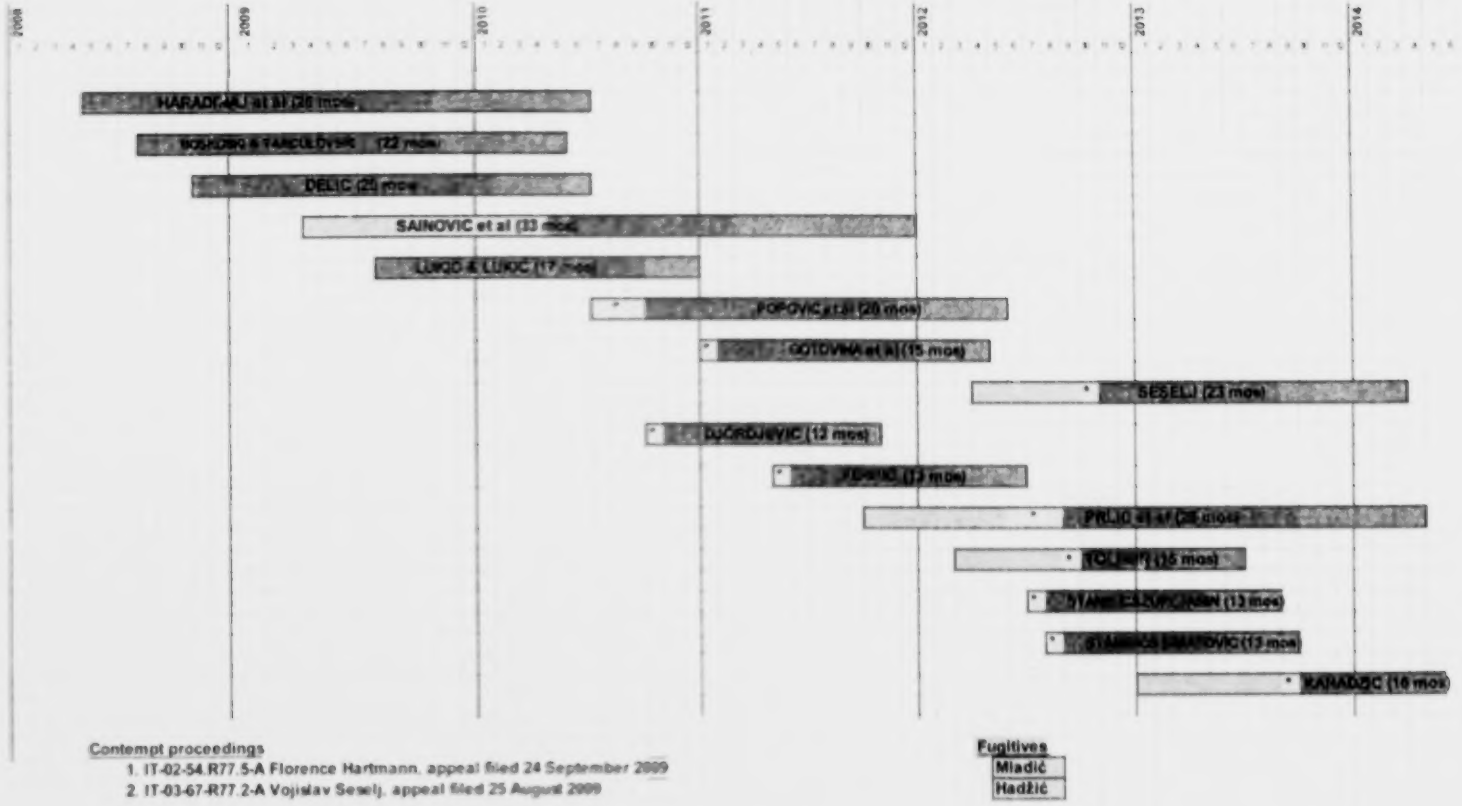
1. IT-04-84-R77.1 Shefqet Kabashi (at large), indictment issued 5 June 2007
2. IT-03-67-R77.3 Vojislav Šešelj, order in lieu of indictment issued on 3 February 2010

Fugitives: To be tried upon arrival

Mladić
Hadžić

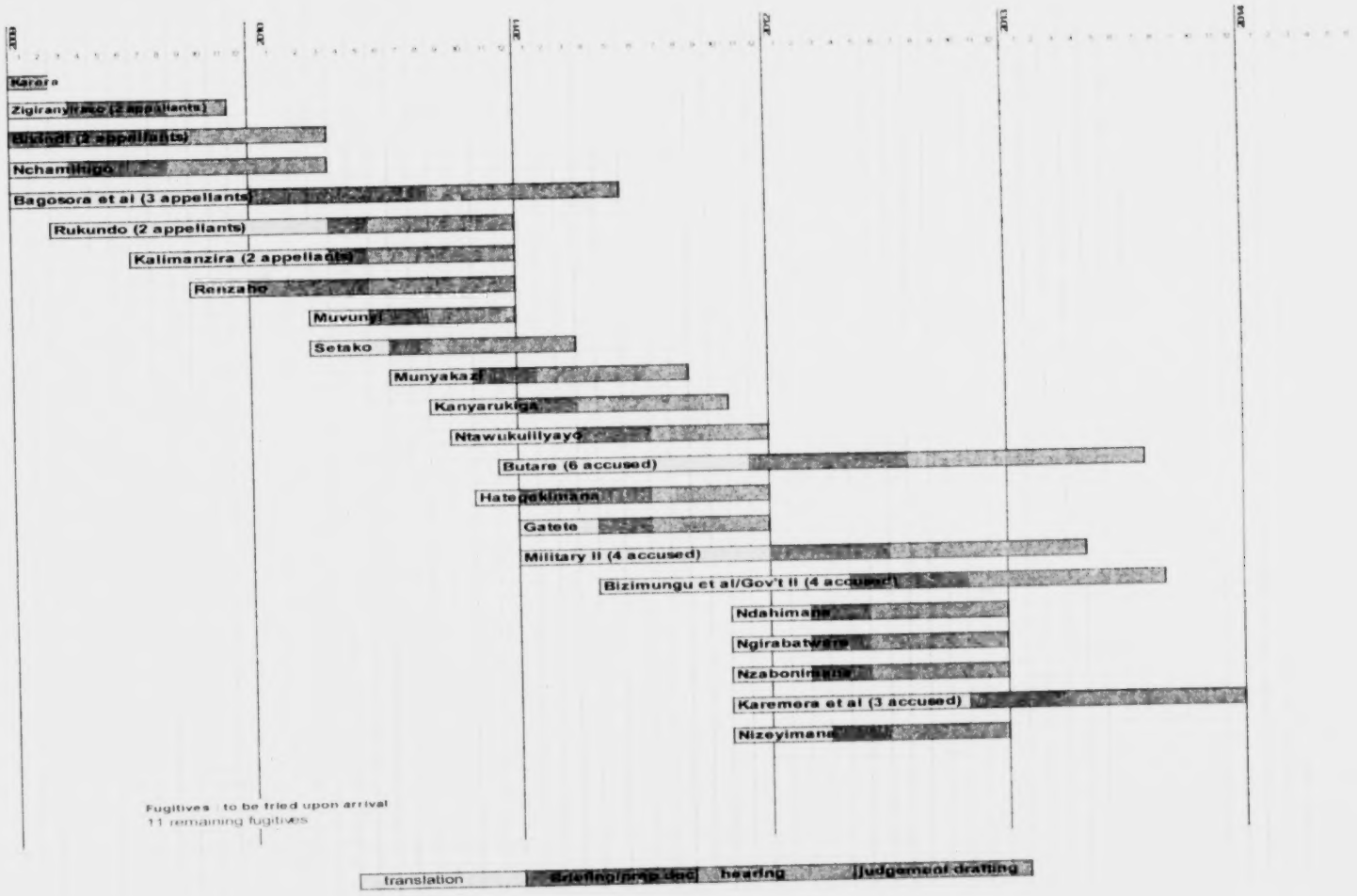
Enclosure II

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: projected forecast for ongoing and future appeal proceedings (based on 10 May 2010 trial schedule)



Enclosure III

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: appeals schedule based on redeployment of judges and staff (as of 17 May 2010)



A/64/841
S/2010/330

United Nations A/64/842–S/2010/331

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 June 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15 and 16

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 June 2010 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

We, Chairs of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM CoB), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group, and the Arab Group in New York, in a follow-up to the presidential statement adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 1 June 2010 (S/PRST/2010/9) and the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 June 2010 (A/HRC/RES/14/1), urgently request the following:

- The immediate, unconditional and complete lifting of the illegal Israeli blockade imposed on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and the opening of all Israeli border crossing points to allow for freedom of movement of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip and to allow for permanent unfettered humanitarian access, in accordance with international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions.

- Conducting, without delay, under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a full, impartial, credible, transparent and independent international investigation, in accordance with the international standards, of the Israeli military attack against the maritime humanitarian convoy sailing to Gaza, which took place in international waters on 31 May 2010.

We reaffirm our conviction and the conviction of the States members of our groups that averting further escalation of tensions and destabilization of the situation, promoting a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole, and ensuring the maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean region will depend on the full implementation of all the relevant United Nations

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resolutions, including Security Council resolutions, regarding the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and on the achievement of serious and timely progress on the crucial aforementioned issues.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15 and 16, the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maged A. **Abdelaziz**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement

(*Signed*) Abdurrahman Mohamed **Shalgham**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Chair of the Arab Group in New York

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
Acting Chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Group

United Nations A/ES-10/493–S/2010/332

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 22 June 2010 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Council of Ministers of the Palestinian National Authority on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that was issued at the Council's fifty-third meeting on 21 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

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Annex to the identical letters dated 22 June 2010 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Palestinian National Authority
Government Media Centre
Office of the Prime Minister

21 June 2010

Statement issued by the Council of Ministers at its fifty-third meeting

- The Council of Ministers strongly condemned the Israeli Government's decision to withdraw the identification documents of members of the Palestinian Legislative Council representing Jerusalem and to expel those members from the city
- The Council called for the lifting of the siege imposed on the Gaza Strip and the stationing of international observers alongside Palestinian National Authority personnel at border crossings
- The Council deplored settlement activity in Jerusalem and called for the intervention of the Quartet and the United States of America to halt such activity

At its meeting held today under the leadership of Prime Minister Salam Fayyad, the Council of Ministers stressed that it fully supported the call of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization that the siege of the Gaza Strip should be lifted completely in order to allow the free and unconditional movement of goods, materials and necessities into the Gaza Strip, including building materials and materials required for economic and agricultural development. The Council of Ministers welcomed the Executive Council's resolution calling for the stationing of international observers alongside the competent authorities of the Palestinian National Authority at border crossings with Israel in order to ensure the lifting of the siege and the implementation of the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access, which includes provisions on a secure corridor between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The Ministers also welcomed the Executive Council's call for measures aimed at ensuring the geographical unity of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and freedom of movement between the two territories, as well as the right of Palestinians living in both parts of the country to communicate with one another and with the outside world.

The situation on the ground

The Council of Ministers reiterated its strong rejection and condemnation of the Israeli Government's decision to withdraw the identification documents of members of the Palestinian Legislative Council representing Jerusalem and to expel those members from the city. The Israeli Supreme Court recently upheld the decision to deport one of those parliamentarians on grounds of disloyalty to the State of Israel, thereby setting a dangerous precedent. The Council of Ministers emphasized that the deportation order and the Supreme Court's decision to uphold that order are violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The Council of Ministers

called on Israel to rescind that decision immediately and to comply with international law and United Nations resolutions that consider East Jerusalem an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967. The Council of Ministers strongly condemned the Israeli Government's decision to build 1,600 new units in the Ramat Shlomo settlement in occupied Jerusalem and the ongoing attempts to demolish several houses in the Bustan quarter of the town of Silwan. The Council of Ministers affirmed that those repressive measures and dangerous actions required the intervention of the United States of America and the international community to bring them to a halt. The Council of Ministers emphasized that the efforts of the United States and the Quartet to restart the peace process would succeed only with the immediate cessation of settlement-building activity. It also emphasized that the borders of the State of Palestine should follow the borders of 4 June 1967 in preparation for the establishment of security arrangements between the State of Palestine and Israel and for talks on all permanent-status issues, including, inter alia, Jerusalem, refugees and water. The Government supported the Executive Council's position that indirect peace talks would be meaningless without Israel's commitment not only to the two-State solution but also to the terms of reference of the peace process, as set forth in United Nations resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative.

United Nations S/2010/333

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2010

Original: English

Austria: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated xx June 2010 (S/2010/xx) attaching a letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the International Tribunal") dated 25 May 2010,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1717 (2006) of 13 October 2006, 1824 (2008) of 18 July 2008, 1855 (2008) of 19 December 2008, 1878 (2009) of 7 July 2009 and 1901 (2009) of 16 December 2009,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council called on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessments by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2010/259) that the International Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010, and of the obstacles faced by the International Tribunal, and *expressing* its concern in this regard,

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about the loss of experienced staff, and *affirming* that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Recalling that in resolution 1901 (2009) the Security Council underlined its intention to extend, by 30 June 2010, the terms of office of all trial judges at the International Tribunal based on the Tribunal's projected trial schedule and the terms of office of all appeals judges until 31 December 2012, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner, and requested the President of the International Tribunal to submit to the Council an updated trial and appeals schedule, including information on the judges whose extension of the terms of office or redeployment to the Appeals Chamber will be sought,

Recalling further that, pursuant to article 13, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, as amended by resolution 1878 (2009), the term of office of

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each judge redeployed to the Appeals Chamber shall be the same as the term of office of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber,

Noting that one permanent judge and two of the ad litem judges currently serving at the International Tribunal will leave before the end of 2010 upon the completion of their respective cases,

Taking note of the updated trial and appeals schedule submitted by the President of the International Tribunal,

Taking note of the submission by the President of the International Tribunal of a report of the Prosecutor on the lack of cooperation of Kenya in the case of Felicien Kabuga, as well as the statement and pledge to cooperate made by Kenya at a meeting of the Security Council on 18 June 2010,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of trial of persons indicted by the International Tribunal and reiterates its call on all States, especially the States of the Great Lakes region, to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, and in particular *calls upon* relevant States to increase their efforts to bring Felicien Kabuga, Augustin Bizimana, Protais Mpiranya and other indictees of the International Tribunal to justice;

2. *Notes* the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously and *calls upon* the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue as the International Tribunal approaches the completion of its work, and at the same time *calls upon* the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

3. *Decides* to extend the terms of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Andrésia Vaz (Senegal)

4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)
Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation)

5. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey)
Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon)
Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda)

Vagn Joensen (Denmark)
Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso)
Lee Gacugia Muthoga (Kenya)
Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea)
Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar)
Emile Francis Short (Ghana)

6. *Decides* to amend article 12 ter of the Statute of the International Tribunal as set out in the annex to this resolution;

7. *Urges* the International Tribunal to complete its work expeditiously;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

Article 12 ter: Election and Appointment of Ad litem Judges

3. If there are no ad litem judges remaining on the roster or if no ad litem judge on the roster is available for appointment, and if it is not possible to assign a judge currently serving at the International Tribunal, and all practical alternatives having been explored, the Secretary-General may, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal, appoint a former permanent or ad litem judge of the International Tribunal or of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, to serve as an ad litem judge in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials.

United Nations A/64/839–S/2010/334

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 June 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 22 June 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith Lebanon's response (see annex) to the allegations contained in the Israeli letter regarding Lebanese vessels that have been attempting to deliver humanitarian assistance to the Gaza Strip.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 22 June 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 18 June 2010, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations transmitted an official letter to Your Excellency which contained a number of falsehoods and slanders.

In refuting the Israeli allegations, Lebanon would like to clarify its position on a number of matters, the most important of which are the following:

- Lebanon condemns the siege imposed by Israel on the Gaza Strip and calls on the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel to lift that siege immediately and unconditionally, and to open crossing points in order to allow the free movement of persons and humanitarian assistance;
- The Israeli siege of the Gaza Strip is a blatant violation of international laws and norms, particularly international humanitarian law, and clearly threatens international peace and security. Israel bears complete responsibility for the siege and the humanitarian disaster that it will bring about;
- Lebanese law does not permit maritime vessels or craft to sail directly to ports under the control of the Israeli authorities, including the port of Gaza;
- Lebanon abides by the laws regulating the movement of vessels from its ports. It therefore cannot prevent any maritime vessel from setting sail for any port as long as the vessel, the persons on board and its destination are in compliance with Lebanese law, and the vessel observes the provisions of Lebanese maritime law;
- The Lebanese authorities inspect all maritime vessels leaving Lebanese territorial waters in order to ensure that they are not carrying prohibited cargo and that no unauthorized persons are on board. The Lebanese authorities grant maritime vessels and craft permission to leave as long as the destination, cargo and persons on board are in compliance with Lebanese law;
- Lebanon emphasizes the substance of the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 1 June 2010, in which the Council stressed that the situation in Gaza was not sustainable and underscored the need for sustained and regular flow of goods and persons to Gaza as well as the provision of humanitarian assistance throughout Gaza;
- Lebanon holds Israel responsible for any aggression against it and calls on the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel to implement fully Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and to halt its daily violations of Lebanese sovereignty and its continuing threats against Lebanon, its people and infrastructure;
- The Lebanese Government is most solicitous that the international community should succeed in lifting the siege imposed on Gaza, thereby underscoring the importance of implementing international law. Building on that success, the international community could then make a sincere effort to advance the

process aimed at achieving a comprehensive and just peace. That process is of vital importance to achieving peace in our region and throughout the world.

(Signed) Ali Hussein **Al-Chami**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

United Nations S/2010/335

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 June 2010

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1876 (2009), by which the Council requested me to report every four months on the progress made in establishing the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and in implementing the resolution. It covers major developments since my last report of 26 February 2010 (S/2010/106).

II. Political developments

2. Tension in the political and security situation in Guinea-Bissau increased during the reporting period, with serious divisions within and among the civilian and military leadership. The political tension began to resurface in the run-up to the second ordinary session of the National Assembly, which took place from 18 February to 18 March, when the opposition Social Renewal Party (PRS) launched a campaign accusing Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior of bad governance and blaming him for the insecurity in the country. The opposition lobbied for the dismissal of the Prime Minister, and tried to exploit the dissensions within the ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC). This situation prompted President Malam Bacai Sanha to call on the leadership of the ruling party and the opposition to avoid creating a new climate of political instability, and instead to focus on the development of Guinea-Bissau.

3. The impasse in the negotiations over the modalities for the voluntary and peaceful departure of former Navy Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral José Américo Bubo Na Tchuto, from the United Nations premises, where he had sought refuge since 28 December 2009, also had a negative impact on the political and security situation. Despite the 8 January 2010 agreement signed between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations, subsequent discussions involving the Rear Admiral and national authorities to facilitate his voluntary departure remained inconclusive. Throughout this period, my Special Representative continued his efforts to find a consensual solution on this sensitive matter, but no breakthrough was reached before the events of 1 April. The divergence of views between President Sanha and Prime Minister Gomes Júnior on the case of Rear Admiral

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Bubo Na Tchuto had a negative impact on the political environment. Repeated calls by international partners for genuine and regular dialogue between the two leaders materialized only in April.

4. Meanwhile, dissensions also resurfaced within the leadership of the armed forces, between the Chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral José Zamora Induta, and his Deputy, Major General António N'djai. Tensions between them deepened, in particular since the end of February 2010, when the Chief of General Staff undertook to rotate several military officers loyal to his Deputy, who brought the matter to the attention of both the President and the Prime Minister. President Sanha stated that he had scheduled a meeting of the Council of Defence and Security, to be held on 5 April, to address these issues.

5. On 1 April, however, troops acting under the orders of the Deputy Chief of General Staff took control of the armed forces headquarters and detained the Chief of General Staff, as well as the head of the military intelligence service, Colonel Samba Djaló. Prime Minister Gomes Júnior was also briefly detained by the military, but was released a few hours later following the intervention of President Sanha. Furthermore, on that same day, five armed military elements, under the orders of the Deputy Chief of General Staff, forced their way into the United Nations premises in Bissau, demanding the immediate release of Rear Admiral Bubo Na Tchuto, who subsequently left the same premises after signing a statement that he was leaving voluntarily and peacefully.

6. In an unprecedented and unusual show of public rejection of the actions of the military, on the same day, large crowds gathered outside the office of the Prime Minister, to express support for the civilian authorities and denounce the breach of constitutional order by the armed forces. For many observers, this public display of solidarity with the civilian authorities helped to prevent further deterioration of the security situation. Despite repeated threats by the Deputy Chief of General Staff to use force against civilians, the crowds dispersed only after the Prime Minister was released and appealed to them to return to their homes.

7. This unlawful action by the military also attracted strong condemnations by other Guinea-Bissau national stakeholders and the international community. On 1 April, I issued a statement calling on the military and political leadership in Guinea-Bissau to resolve differences by peaceful means and maintain constitutional order, as well as ensure respect for the rule of law. On his part, my Special Representative denounced the violation of the United Nations premises by the armed forces and sought clarifications and immediate actions by the civilian and military leadership of the country, with regard to the arrest of the Prime Minister and the detention of the Chief of General Staff and other officers. The President and the Prime Minister also condemned the unlawful behaviour of the armed forces. During the night of 1 April, the Deputy Chief of General Staff conveyed his apologies to my Special Representative for the violation of the United Nations premises by elements of the armed forces. The following day, the Deputy Chief also apologized in public to the Prime Minister and to the population for the behaviour of the armed forces, and, in particular, for the brief detention of the Prime Minister and the threats he had made the previous day. Despite the unlawful action by the armed forces, the leadership of the army reiterated their subordination to the Government and to State institutions.

8. Throughout the crisis, my Special Representative worked very closely with the leadership of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with the African Union and with the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries (CPLP), as well as with the representatives of the European Union and other Member States of the United Nations on the ground to help prevent further deterioration of the situation and preserve the constitutional order. On 4 April, upon the proposal of my Special Representative, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Interim President of the ECOWAS Commission travelled to Bissau for consultations with the civilian and military leadership of the country. During their meetings, they were joined by the Executive Secretary of CPLP and by my Special Representatives for West Africa and Guinea-Bissau. The delegation strongly condemned the events of 1 April, which, they insisted, constituted a serious setback to the democratic process in the country and in the subregion. They called on the military to remain subordinate to the civilian leadership and to restore legal military command and control, and also offered to send a high-level military delegation to work with the leadership of the armed forces on structural and operational issues.

9. In a nationwide address on 10 April, President Sanha strongly condemned the events of 1 April, noting that they had taken place at a time when the country was beginning to achieve some degree of political stability and economic growth. He noted that the problems could have been resolved through institutional dialogue and urged the international community to continue to support Guinea-Bissau. He underscored the need to reform the defence and security sectors as a vital imperative in creating a professional and functional armed forces that would be subordinate to civilian authorities.

10. The President and the Prime Minister subsequently initiated regular consultations, including on how to resolve the impasse in the leadership of the armed forces. The Deputy Chief of Staff of the armed forces and other senior officers were also associated with those consultations. In parallel, the President continued consultations with a wide-ranging segment of the military, including those sidelined in military purges carried out since the 1998-1999 period of armed conflicts, to advocate for the need to continue implementing crucial reforms in the defence and security sectors. The President also held consultations with leaders of political parties and civil society organizations. During those meetings, he denied rumours of serious differences between him and the Prime Minister, and reminded the military that the leadership and the legitimacy of the Government had been the outcome of legislative elections and had to be respected. At the same time, the President undertook to address, with the Government, the underlying causes of the crisis within the armed forces. He convened a series of meetings in early May with the Ministers of Defence and Finance to discuss immediate measures to improve the working and living conditions of members of the armed forces, including the urgent rehabilitation of the barracks.

11. At their meeting in Cotonou, Benin, from 13 to 15 April, the ECOWAS Chiefs of General Staff agreed to dispatch to Bissau a high-level delegation composed of the Chiefs of General Staff of Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia and Togo. The high-level delegation, led by the Chief of General Staff of the Liberian armed forces, visited Bissau from 4 to 8 May and met with key national and international stakeholders, except the Prime Minister, who was away from the country. The high-level delegation urged the leadership of the armed forces to refrain from any actions that could undermine the constitutional order and to demonstrate commitment to

undertake crucial reforms in the defence and security sectors, with the continued support of international partners.

12. The ECOWAS Chiefs of General Staff also emphasized the need to continue to sensitize the army leadership to the concept of security sector reform, the importance of addressing the complex relationship between civilian and military authorities, the prevalence of impunity for acts committed by the army, including those of 1 April, as well as the serious impact of drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption, on the stability of the country. The delegation identified a proactive sensitization campaign on security sector reform and measures for improving conditions in the barracks as crucial steps. The delegation also recommended the deployment of units under the auspices of ECOWAS to train and mentor national security institutions of Guinea-Bissau responsible for the protection of civilian authorities in the country.

13. For their part, the member States of the European Union reacted strongly to the events of 1 April by calling on the President and Prime Minister to facilitate the immediate and unconditional release of the detained Chief of General Staff, pending the launching of a proper judicial process. They also called for the adoption of disciplinary measures against those responsible for the 1 April breach of constitutional order, and for a demonstration by the national authorities of a firm and genuine commitment to advancing key reforms, including in the security sector. The European Union also called on the national authorities to ensure the credible appointment of the leadership of the armed forces. This position was later endorsed by the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, which decided to postpone the planned high-level event on security sector reform in Guinea-Bissau scheduled to be held in New York on 9 June 2010.

14. My Special Representative and international partners on the ground continued to convey key concerns to the national authorities in Bissau. These concerns include the following: no political gains should be expected from the 1 April breach of constitutional order; national authorities need to demonstrate commitment to advancing key reforms, including in the security sector; the President and Prime Minister must appoint credible interlocutors to the leadership of the armed forces; and the security and the right to a fair and legal procedure of the detained Chief of General Staff and other officers arrested on 1 April should be respected.

15. In order to address these concerns, President Sanha embarked on a series of diplomatic initiatives to ensure continued engagement by the international community in Guinea-Bissau. On 8 April, he travelled to Angola for consultations with President José Eduardo dos Santos on military training assistance, among other issues. A bilateral military cooperation agreement was signed during a follow-up visit to Angola from 14 to 18 April by the Minister of Defence of Guinea-Bissau. President Sanha dispatched his diplomatic adviser and the Deputy Chief of General Staff to Tripoli, on 24 and 25 April, for consultations with Libyan officials at the invitation of President Qaddafi. As a result, Libyan officials committed to provide support for the equipment and training of the armed forces of Guinea-Bissau. On 6 May, President Sanha dispatched his spokesperson to Portugal, and he himself travelled to Cape Verde and Senegal on 9 and 13 May, respectively, to seek support for ongoing reforms in the country. On 14 May, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal travelled to Bissau for consultations with President Sanha.

16. During the reporting period, slow but encouraging progress was made in the preparations for the national conference promoted by the National Assembly on the theme "Towards Peace Consolidation and Development: causes, prevention, resolution and consequences of conflict in Guinea-Bissau". The conference is scheduled for 20 January 2011 and will be preceded by a series of nationwide preparatory consultations, including two for the defence and security forces, and one for the Guinea-Bissau diaspora. In March 2010, the Department of Political Affairs deployed a consultant who provided technical assistance to the preparatory commission of the national conference and facilitated a three-day retreat on strategy and methodology, from 29 to 31 March. The retreat, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), succeeded in clarifying and harmonizing understanding among the members of the preparatory commission on the crucial aspects of the overall concept, objectives, expected outcomes, format and methodology of the conference. The workshop also reviewed previous and ongoing dialogue initiatives, including the Voz di Paz (Voice of Peace) grass-roots participatory dialogue initiative, to identify lessons learned and best practices.

III. Military aspects

17. Since the events of 1 April, the military and security situation has remained tense. The Chief of General Staff remains in detention at the Mansoa barracks, the stronghold of the Deputy Chief of General Staff, who has taken effective control of the military. Almost two months after the Chief of General Staff was arrested, and despite assurances by President Sanha to my Special Representative that the Chief of General Staff would soon be legally prosecuted, no action has yet been taken by the Prosecutor General.

18. On 12 April, the Deputy Chief of Staff formally presented charges against the Chief of General Staff to the Prosecutor General, accusing the former of embezzlement, involvement in the disappearance of drugs seized during an anti-narcotics operation, and attempting to divide the armed forces of Guinea-Bissau. The Chief of General Staff was also accused of allowing military intelligence services to interfere in the activities of political parties. Meanwhile, other sources indicate that the arrest and detention of the Chief of General Staff could be linked to a military investigation he launched into the landing of a plane allegedly carrying illicit drugs in the south of the country in March 2010, a matter which reportedly involved high-ranking military officers. In addition, during a visit to Portugal, on 22 March, the Chief of General Staff reiterated his commitment to security sector reform and to combating drug trafficking within the armed forces.

19. The issue of the leadership of the armed forces is yet to be addressed by the President and the Prime Minister. The delay is mainly attributed to difficulties faced by the national authorities in identifying candidates with the experience, qualifications and credentials needed to champion the process of restructuring and modernizing the armed forces, and who also command the confidence of both the civilian authorities and the military. In addition, the nomination must be submitted by the Prime Minister, who was out of the country from 24 April to 14 June. On 4 May, the National Assembly voted to abolish the post of Deputy Chief of General Staff, a decision that complicates the position of the current occupant, who has held de facto control of the armed forces since 1 April.

20. Additionally, the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly commissioned an investigation into the events of 1 April but on 17 May the Speaker of the National Assembly ruled that the report was extempore and decided to leave it to the judiciary to establish the facts and determine responsibilities. On 8 April, the United States Treasury Department decided to designate the current Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Ibraima Papa Camará, and Rear Admiral Bubo Na Tchuto as drug kingpins. It is likely that similar actions against other members of the armed forces allegedly involved in illicit activities related to drug trafficking and organized crime would be undertaken. This would further increase tension in the armed forces, in particular should a credible leadership of the armed forces not be appointed.

IV. Security sector reform and the rule of law

21. The unlawful action by elements of the armed forces that occurred on 1 April has, once again, underlined the need to expedite without delay the reform of the defence and security sectors. The President, the Prime Minister and the leadership of the armed forces recently reiterated their firm intention to implement the reform and to have the Government assume its responsibilities, including those related to immediately addressing the poor working and living conditions in the barracks.

22. During the reporting period, UNIOGBIS worked closely with other key national and international stakeholders to reframe and enhance the coordination of the assistance provided by international partners in support of the reform. In that regard, in March 2010, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in support of UNIOGBIS, presented the concept of a synchronization dashboard for security sector reform to the entire United Nations family, national authorities and stakeholders in Bissau. The dashboard tool seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of national security sector reform coordination bodies, committees, commissions or similar structures in managing security sector reform programmes and projects in the country.

23. During the consultations with national and international stakeholders on security sector reform, national authorities criticized past programmes for being too narrow in scope or too slow in implementation, and therefore unable to deliver the most-needed results. They also contended that, too often, the principle of national ownership was ignored. In order to ensure the successful implementation of security sector reform in Guinea-Bissau, UNIOGBIS has identified the need for a combination of key factors, including increased ownership by national partners, the continued support and financial assistance of international partners, and political stability and security throughout the country. UNIOGBIS convened a sensitization workshop on 23 and 24 June in Bissau, with the participation of all concerned national and international stakeholders, to broaden buy-in and agree on a road map for implementing the reform of the defence and security sectors. Initial démarches have also been made with bilateral partners, in particular Angola, Brazil and Portugal, to implement training projects for policing and internal security institutions, as recommended by the high-level delegation of the Chiefs of General Staff of ECOWAS that visited Bissau in May 2010, and to provide assistance for enhancing maritime surveillance capacities.

24. A European Union delegation visited Bissau in the context of the Common Security and Defence Policy from 1 to 3 March 2010, for discussions on a possible follow-up mission to the existing security sector reform mission, which is currently downsizing and could potentially withdraw before the end of the year. UNIOGBIS has actively interacted with the European Union on matters related to security sector reform, notably in sharing detailed planning information and providing advocacy support for the approval of legal frameworks. Early in May, the National Assembly approved a package of legislation related to security sector reform, including amendments to the basic organic law on the armed forces, and laws on the National Guard, the Public Order Police and the State Security Information Services. The legislation was sent to the President for promulgation on 18 May.

25. During the reporting period, UNIOGBIS made significant headway on the model police station project for the Public Order Police. On 13 March, the Prime Minister and my Special Representative took part in the formal ground-breaking ceremony for the model police station in Bairro Militar, one of the largest suburbs in Bissau, marking the first step towards institutionalizing community-oriented policing by the Public Order Police. The selection of the officers who will staff the model police station was completed in April, and 34 candidates, including seven women, were selected and endorsed by the Ministry of the Interior. In addition, a host facility has been identified for the establishment of a computer-based training facility for the Public Order Police, which should be completed by the end of June 2010. UNIOGBIS has also initiated a programme to support the Ministry of the Interior in developing and implementing a vetting process for the Public Order Police, an integrity and accountability strategy and a witness protection programme, all of which are considered critical in breaking the cycle of impunity. As an introductory step, UNIOGBIS hosted a national seminar on coordination and cooperation mechanisms between the Office of the Prosecutor General and the police forces on 26 May, which was widely acknowledged as providing a positive momentum for reform.

26. UNIOGBIS has worked closely with relevant national stakeholders and international partners to support Government institutions in mainstreaming issues pertaining to security sector reform in the 2011-2013 poverty reduction strategy paper, which is currently being drafted. UNIOGBIS also enhanced its collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior to identify challenges and opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the police forces, in particular the prevention and investigation of gender-based violence. For its part, and following extensive consultations with national and international stakeholders, UNDP developed a new project in support of rule of law programmes over the next two years. The project, with a budget of $5 million, will facilitate access to justice and provide an interface between formal and traditional justice mechanisms. It will also promote women's rights, introduce systematic training for magistrates, prosecutors and legal actors, and improve planning and coordination in the sector. UNDP also provided a strategic planner to support the Ministry of Justice in formulating a national policy and a strategic development plan for the justice sector, which will be finalized in consultation with all stakeholders.

27. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat fielded a mission to Guinea-Bissau from 5 to 9 April, in the framework of a joint project conducted by the Department and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, to support the Government in the fight against the illicit proliferation of

small arms. The main objectives of the mission were to monitor the pilot project for small arms collection launched in Bairro Militar in December 2009 and to provide recommendations on the pilot project and other planned activities. The mission also worked out the practical details and modalities for the integration of the pilot project into the overall security sector reform efforts of UNIOGBIS and the United Nations country team in Guinea-Bissau. UNIOGBIS provided the National Small Arms Commission, its main counterpart in this project, with detailed recommendations on practical aspects of the collection, storage and destruction of illicit small arms, as well as on the engagement of youth and civil society organizations in the project.

V. Drug trafficking and organized crime

28. During the reporting period, no significant seizures of drugs were reported. However, in the National Assembly, a parliamentarian from the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, representing the electoral colleges of Catió and Cacine in the south, deplored the reported involvement of army elements in facilitating the landing of a plane allegedly carrying large quantities of illicit drugs at an airstrip in Cufar, near Catió, on 3 March 2010. The National Directorate of the Judiciary Police, which is operating only in Bissau, has requested the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to extend its presence to Bafatá, in the east, and Bubaque, in the Bijagós archipelago. Meanwhile, within the framework of its support to the Anti-Narcotics Operational Plan 2007-2010, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continued to provide logistical support to the Judiciary Police and the national INTERPOL office, and launched the bidding phase for the refurbishment of the future police training site.

29. During the month of April, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertook an assessment of the penitentiary system to develop a comprehensive strategy and programme for prison reform, with the support of UNIOGBIS and under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice. The assessment contributed to the review of several mechanisms, including the legal framework governing the prison system, as part of efforts to assess the training needs for the staff and identify resources for and alternatives to incarceration. Meanwhile, 67 new officers from the Judiciary Police continued to receive training under Portuguese technical cooperation, and should be operational by the end of June 2010.

VI. Activities of the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Fund

30. On 26 April 2010, the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission met to discuss possible responses from the Commission with respect to the incidents of 1 April in Guinea-Bissau. Through its Chair, Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, the Peacebuilding Commission sent a letter to the Government of Guinea-Bissau expressing concern over the latest events in the country. The Commission also requested that the national authorities provide assurances of their commitment to sustain the progress that had been made, in particular by taking steps to ensure that the events of 1 April and their consequences were addressed in a constructive manner, in accordance with the law. Moreover, the Commission emphasized that the

resolution of the issue of the leadership of the armed forces was expected as a matter of priority. Responding on behalf of the Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs underlined the commitment of the Government to lead the peacebuilding process and highlighted the immediate actions taken to restore the normal functioning of national institutions in the aftermath of the events of 1 April. The Minister added that legal actions were being taken by the military court against the detained Chief of General Staff, but that the army leadership issue remained unresolved, pending the return of the Prime Minister to Guinea-Bissau. The Minister urged the Commission to support peacebuilding priorities, in particular security sector reform, including the establishment of a pension fund for defence sector personnel.

31. During the reporting period, a national technical team, coordinated by the Ministry of Economy, with the support of the United Nations, continued its discussions on the peacebuilding priority plan for the period 2010-2012. The draft plan identifies several priority activities to be funded in support of the reforms of the security, judiciary and public administration sectors, as well as economic recovery and assistance to social services, in line with the priorities reviewed under the Commission's Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding.

32. In parallel, the four projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund are still ongoing, namely the refurbishment of military barracks, support to vocational training programmes, youth employment and the rehabilitation of prisons. The refurbishment of the military barracks in the regions of Gabú and Quebo started in May, and the rehabilitation of two prisons in the regions of Bafatá and Mansoa is nearing completion. On 17 May, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Secretary of State for Youth, Culture and Sports inaugurated the offices of the Coordination Cell of the Vocational Training and Youth Employment project. A partnership agreement was concluded with a private entity to manage microcredit activities for some 240 beneficiaries.

VII. Economic and social aspects

33. The economic and fiscal situation of Guinea-Bissau remains fragile, although economic performance in the first quarter of 2010 was satisfactory and consistent with that of the last quarter of 2009. As a result of lower food and fuel prices, annual inflation is forecasted at 3 per cent and remains consistent with the target set by the West African Economic and Monetary Union. Despite an unfavourable external and domestic economic environment, as well as a difficult political situation, the Government has stood by its commitment to pursue financial reforms and improve fiscal discipline. Total tax revenues are expected to increase by just over 1 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) this year owing to the elimination of some customs exemptions and improved revenue collection. The overall deficit is expected to be around 4 per cent of GDP.

34. The Government is consolidating its credibility with international financial institutions and its international partners, and it is focusing its efforts on reaching the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative completion point. Although the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Board meeting, scheduled for 2 April 2010, and the disbursement of budgetary support by the African Development Bank (AfDB) were postponed owing to the events of 1 April, the IMF

Executive Board approved, on 7 May, a three-year, $33.3 million Extended Credit Facility arrangement to support Guinea-Bissau's medium-term economic programme. It also endorsed the second $1.5 million disbursement for interim assistance under the HIPC Initiative. In its assessment of the macroeconomic situation, the IMF Executive Board stressed that Guinea-Bissau's macroeconomic performance had improved in recent years and that the Government had defined a medium-term macroeconomic and structural reform programme for 2010-2012 to build on those achievements. Continued performance will pave the way for Guinea-Bissau to reach the HIPC Initiative completion point late in 2010.

35. AfDB, acting on the positive signal of IMF, disbursed $8.5 million in budgetary support on 18 May. A World Bank mission deployed to Bissau from 3 to 5 March 2010 announced that programme support for Guinea-Bissau in 2010 stood at a total of $24 million. A second mission, dispatched from 13 to 16 April for consultations on budgetary support, endorsed the view that the public finance situation had improved considerably, although various challenges persisted.

36. The Government has remained up to date with current civil service salaries and disbursed $70 million on 7 May to pay domestic arrears outstanding for the private sector since the 1998-1999 armed conflict. The Government also continued to implement its anti-corruption drive. On 12 March, 14 civil servants, most from the Ministry of Finance, were arrested by the Judiciary Police in connection with an alleged scheme to create ghost workers on the civil service payroll. Up to 21 civil servants have been arrested to date. Charges were laid against 13 of them by the Office of the Prosecutor General on 17 May.

37. The multiple indicator cluster survey conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which provides data on the situation of women and children in Guinea-Bissau, is more than halfway through the data collection phase and will be an essential data source for the new 2011-2013 poverty reduction strategy paper. With support from the World Health Organization and UNICEF, a polio campaign was launched simultaneously on 6 March in 15 countries in West Africa, including Guinea-Bissau. The first two rounds of the campaign, held from 6 to 9 March and 24 to 27 April, were successfully completed, with a coverage rate of 96 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively, for children under 5 years of age. The third and final round was held from 28 May to 2 June and, in addition to polio immunization, included the provision of vitamin A supplements and de-worming tablets.

38. In the context of the Child-Friendly Schools Initiative, UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, is building and rehabilitating 50 schools, benefiting 4,000 children, through local community groups and non-governmental organizations. In April, UNICEF signed a new agreement with the Government of Japan to fund child survival and basic education initiatives in the Gabú and Oio regions for $9.6 million over a two-year period.

39. From 13 to 15 April, UNDP, in collaboration with UNIOGBIS, delivered the second training workshop on ethics and reporting techniques in conflict-sensitive environments for 21 community radio journalists in the north. Participants were trained to address local crisis issues, such as land conflict and cattle rustling. UNIOGBIS broadcast 15 radio programmes on security sector reform, political dialogue, the Peacebuilding Commission and human rights. In early May, it organized a training workshop for 40 journalists on the role of the press in

promoting dialogue, peace and reconciliation. The training was organized in partnership with the Union of Journalists.

VIII. Human rights and rule of law

40. Representatives of the Movement of Civil Society for Peace, Democracy and Development visited Vice Admiral Zamora Induta and Colonel Samba Djaló on 9 April 2010. The Movement concluded that the detention of the two officers was in clear violation of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners. Both detainees continue to be held incommunicado. My Special Representative and representatives of the international community and human rights organizations have, on several occasions, raised concerns over the security and integrity of the detained officers with the civilian authorities. They have also asked that a medical team of national and international doctors be granted access to them, a request that has not been granted to date. On 17 May, the Movement called for the transfer of Vice Admiral Induta from the Mansoa barracks to house arrest pending the conclusion of the ongoing investigations.

41. According to the Prosecutor General, the investigation into the assassination of President Vieira on 2 March 2009 is at an advanced stage and the military staff who were on duty at the presidential residence at the time of the assassination have been questioned. However, key witnesses in Senegal and Europe, including the wife of the late President, have not been heard by the Commission of Inquiry, owing to a lack of resources. The investigation by the military into the bomb attack that killed General Tagme Na Waie on 1 March 2009 is nearing completion. The investigations into the killings on 4 and 5 June 2009 of the former Minister of Territorial Administration, Baciro Dabó and Hélder Proença, both of whom were also Parliamentarians, are at a less advanced stage and are focused on the coup d'état in which they were allegedly involved. The five suspects detained in connection with the bomb attack, including the former Air Force Chief of Staff, are still being held incommunicado and without charge.

42. My Special Representative continued to work in collaboration with the African Union, ECOWAS, CPLP and other partners on seeking clarifications from the authorities on their requests for international support for the investigations. On 11 March 2010, the Government wrote to my Special Representative to convey a list of technical and financial support requirements drawn up by the Prosecutor General, which was in turn forwarded to the African Union, ECOWAS and CPLP, as well as to the permanent members of the Security Council. In April, ECOWAS requested clarifications on the financial details, and on an outstanding request for international experts. The Prosecutor General met my Special Representative on 13 May and requested that international prosecutors assist with the inquiries so as to lend more credibility to the investigation process. He also noted the need for providing protection to witnesses and investigating magistrates. My Special Representative is following up on these requests with Guinea-Bissau's international partners.

43. The eighth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council reviewed the situation in Guinea-Bissau on 7 May 2010. The Working Group made several recommendations to Guinea-Bissau, which included: (a) the armed forces should be effectively controlled and security sector reform should remain a priority; (b) the country's legislative and administrative

measures should be reviewed with the aim of eliminating gender discrimination; and (c) efforts should be increased to improve women's rights and measures introduced to combat harmful traditional practices under customary law.

IX. Gender issues

44. During the reporting period, UNIOGBIS provided financial and technical support to the Government in developing a national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which was adopted in the National Assembly at a special session to mark International Women's Day on 8 March 2010. In partnership with the Ministry of Women, Family, Social Cohesion and Poverty Reduction and the National Institute for Women and Children, UNIOGBIS organized a training workshop on advocacy for gender equality and women's rights in all aspects of the peace agenda. The workshop, held from 19 to 22 March, was intended for national programme managers from non-governmental organizations and the Government.

45. UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are providing technical assistance in the preparation of draft legislation on female genital mutilation or cutting, child trafficking and birth registration for submission to the National Assembly. During the first quarter of 2010, junior parliamentarians received training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the role of junior parliamentarians in lobbying for the implementation of the Convention. Under the joint UNFPA/UNICEF programme to accelerate efforts to end female genital mutilation or cutting, UNICEF will continue to assist the Institute of Women and Children in implementing the national strategy to end female genital mutilation or cutting and the plan of action, which were validated on 29 April.

X. Safety and security of personnel

46. The forced entry into the United Nations building by a group of armed forces elements on 1 April compelled my Special Representative to approach national authorities, including the President, the Prime Minister and the military leadership, in order to clarify the situation and reduce the impact of the event. With the exception of essential staff, all United Nations personnel were sent home after the incident and normal work resumed on 4 April. However, some demonstrators linked the departure of Rear Admiral Bubo Na Tchuto from the United Nations premises to the events of 1 April and strongly criticized the Organization for having sheltered him.

47. There are no visible direct threats against the United Nations in general and staff members in particular, but the probability of United Nations staff being targeted indirectly owing to internal clashes or demonstrations relating to the prevailing political-military situation increased significantly. The crime rate remains under normal levels, with no incidents involving United Nations staff. Meanwhile, all security measures applicable to United Nations staff continue to be strictly enforced, in view of the prevalent security risks.

XI. United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

48. During the period under review, UNIOGBIS and the United Nations country team continued to make substantive progress towards integration and finalized a United Nations framework for peace and development in Guinea-Bissau. The framework brings together the political, development and human rights work of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau and prioritizes actions in four areas, namely: (a) governance, democracy and political dialogue; (b) economic revitalization; (c) security sector reform and rule of law; and (d) basic social services and protection of vulnerable groups. The framework is fully aligned with national peacebuilding and development priorities and will enable the United Nations to provide more coordinated and coherent support to the efforts of the Government and the people of Guinea-Bissau. The framework also includes a detailed matrix of priority actions and indictors for measuring progress and ensuring accountability. UNIOGBIS and the United Nations country team have strengthened existing coordination mechanisms to implement the framework.

XII. Observations

49. The brief detention of the Prime Minister and of the Chief of General Staff and other senior military officers by some members of the armed forces on 1 April 2010 constituted a major setback to the process of consolidating stability and implementing key reforms, following the full restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau after the 2009 presidential election. In addition, the unprecedented violation of the United Nations premises on 1 April by elements of the armed forces is unacceptable and condemnable. I urge the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau to comply with their obligation to protect United Nations installations, personnel and assets.

50. The important progress made by the Government and people of Guinea-Bissau towards strengthening democratic institutions and implementing major reforms, which had generated positive momentum with and among international partners, could rapidly be compromised unless drastic changes are made by key national stakeholders to advance crucial reforms, including the reform of the defence and security sectors, and to stabilize the country. The President, the Prime Minister and other key national stakeholders would need to take concrete actions to preserve the gains made so far and to consolidate the State-building process in the country.

51. I fully support, in that regard, the position taken by regional and international actors, including the African Union, CPLP, ECOWAS and the European Union, and the clear messages conveyed to national authorities, in particular with regard to the need for the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to respect the rule of law and abide by the Constitution. It is crucial that the country's civilian and military authorities agree on a rapid and acceptable solution to the sensitive issue of the military leadership in Guinea-Bissau. I call on the armed forces to demonstrate their resolve to remain subordinate to the civilian leadership, who enjoy legitimacy as a result of fair and transparent elections.

52. It is also imperative that the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau rapidly put in place the necessary conditions to guarantee the security and well-being of the

Chief of General Staff and other detainees arrested in connection with the events of 1 April and previous events. Their right to due legal process and their other human rights must be respected, and the national authorities should be held accountable in that regard.

53. Continued dialogue and functional relationships among all State institutions are fundamental and would help to avoid future situations similar to the events of 1 April. Full respect for the separation of powers would also ensure the proper functioning of State institutions. I am encouraged that President Sanha has entered into a wide-ranging dialogue with national stakeholders to resolve this crisis, and I urge him to deepen this dialogue and use all available institutional and constitutional instruments to that end. Dialogue should also be aimed at seeking broad national consensus on other major issues, including security sector reform, and should pave the way for the convening of the national conference planned for 2011.

54. International partners are committed to supporting Guinea-Bissau in the pursuit of its reform agenda. The continued engagement of international financial institutions is an example of that commitment. With regard to security sector reform, I once again endorse the call of the international community for the Government to provide credible interlocutors and to unequivocally demonstrate national commitment to that agenda of reform. Without these conditions, endeavours to launch resource mobilization initiatives, such as the planned high-level event of the Peacebuilding Commission on security sector reform and the donor round-table conference for development assistance, would be severely undermined. The continued stalemate on political and security-related issues could also impact the very promising ongoing fiscal reforms, which must stay on track if the country is to reach the crucial HIPC completion point later this year.

55. The growing influence of transnational crime, including drug trafficking, in some sections of the military and the State apparatus, and in the economy, threatens to further compromise the fragility of the State. I am deeply concerned over reports linking drug trafficking with the events of 1 April. Security sector reform is a sine qua non condition for stabilization. However, unless strong action is taken against organized crime and drug trafficking, efforts to restructure the defence sector will be undermined. The scourge of drug trafficking, which affects the entire subregion, would need to be addressed by national, bilateral and multilateral partners through well-coordinated and more robust strategies and initiatives in support of the 2008-2011 ECOWAS regional action plan to fight illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse.

56. The events of 1 April demonstrated once more the vulnerability of State institutions in the face of attempts by the military to subvert constitutional order. I am concerned about the weak national security arrangements for the protection of State institutions and national officials. In order to address this critical situation, it is my intention to engage national authorities and regional partners to explore ways of enhancing the security of the civilian leadership of Guinea-Bissau, including through specific initiatives in the context of our support to the reform of the defence and security sector. I would like to reiterate in particular my appeal for strengthened engagement by key partners, such as the African Union, ECOWAS, CPLP and the European Union.

57. I would like to commend the staff of UNIOGBIS, under the leadership of my Special Representative, Joseph Mutaboba, the leadership and personnel of the entire United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental organizations and other partners for the important work they continue to carry out in Guinea-Bissau.

United Nations A/64/843–S/2010/336

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
25 June 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 22 June 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a letter of complaint regarding a violation of the Blue Line that Israeli enemy forces committed on 12 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

10-42437 (E) 290610 290610

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 June 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 12 June 2010, Israeli enemy soldiers entered Lebanese territory on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, near the Hassan Gate. This action was observed by Lebanese Army troops, who used loudspeakers to warn them that they must withdraw from Lebanese territory. However, the Israeli soldiers did not heed that warning, leading to an exchange of fire. While no one was injured, the Israeli soldiers were forced to withdraw towards their position at Ruwaysat al-Alam, inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The entrance of Israeli soldiers into Lebanon is a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), as well as a threat to international peace and security.

United Nations S/2010/337

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 June 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1896 (2009) of 30 November 2009 concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council requested me to extend, for a period expiring on 30 November 2010, the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004).

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I have appointed Mr. Steven Hege, United States of America (armed groups), to replace Mr. Philip Lancaster, Canada (armed groups), who resigned from the Group.

I have also selected Mr. Mouctar Kokouma Diallo, Guinea (customs and finance), to replace Mr. Lancaster as Coordinator of the Group of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

10-42467 (E) 250610

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United Nations S/2010/338

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2010
English
Original: English and French

France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1924 (2010), 1911 (2010), and 1893 (2009), and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, and resolution 1885 (2009) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Recalling that it endorsed the Agreement signed by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Soro in Ouagadougou on 4 March 2007 ("the Ouagadougou Political Agreement", S/2007/144), and that it welcomed the four subsequent Supplementary Agreements,

Recalling again that in its resolution 1721 (2006), it notably endorsed the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council on the mandate of the Head of State, and *recalling* further that in the statement of its President dated 28 March 2007 (S/PRST/2007/8), it endorsed the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including its Chapter V on the institutional executive framework, and that this Agreement provided for a period of ten months for the holding of the presidential elections,

Expressing again its appreciation to President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso ("the Facilitator") for his critical role and his continued efforts to support the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular through the Ouagadougou Political Agreement follow-up mechanisms, commending and encouraging the continued efforts of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States ("ECOWAS") to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterating its full support for them,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, the substantial engagement in which is more likely to lead to a sustainable peace when the parties to a conflict abide by their commitments and obligations, *welcoming* the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations under close review and *noting* the importance of contingency planning,

Please recycle

Reiterating its strong condemnation of any attempt to destabilize the peace process, in particular by force, and expressing its intention to examine without delay the situation should any such attempt take place,

Having taken note of the Secretary-General's report dated 20 May 2010 (S/2010/245),

Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained efforts to improve the overall human rights situation, the persistence of reported human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence met with impunity, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security, its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict and its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

(*"Supporting the Ouagadougou political process and a credible electoral process"*)

1. *Recalls* that the last presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire were held on 22 October 2000, and *expresses its deep concern* at the continuing delays in the electoral process and the absence of a time frame for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire and *stresses* that the events of February 2010 showed how fragile and unstable the situation remains;

2. *Urges* the relevant Ivorian stakeholders to ensure the publication of the final voters list without further delay, on the basis of the provisional list published in November 2009 and certified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to announce the official date of the first round of the presidential election and to meet their commitments in full, *stresses* that it will hold the Ivorian parties fully accountable and *notes* the joint statement issued on 2 May 2010 by the Prime Minister and the President of the Independent Electoral Commission and the work undertaken on a part of the provisional voters list;

3. *Reiterates* its determination to bring its full support to a credible electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, and *stresses* that the publication of a final voters list certified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is crucial for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent elections as well as for the completion of the disarmament and reunification processes, as highlighted by the Secretary-General in his report S/2010/245;

4. *Reiterates further* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall certify that all stages of the electoral process provide all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards and *reaffirms* its full support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his certification role;

5. *Stresses* that it will base its assessment of the electoral process on the certification that will be prepared by the Special Representative consistent with the five-criteria framework referred to in document S/2008/250 and after inclusive contacts with all stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire, including civil society;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of the inclusive participation of Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, and of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and in particular respect for freedom of opinion and expression, and removing obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in public life;

7. *Urges* again the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections, which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary-General, *recalls* the importance for the public throughout the country to have access to pluralistic and diverse information through the media and urges further all relevant Ivorian stakeholders to allow equitable and broader access to media and in particular the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to State media;

8. *Expresses its concerns* at the delays encountered in deploying and operationalizing the mixed units of the Integrated Command Centre responsible to secure the elections and *urges* the Ivorian parties to take concrete steps in this regard;

9. *Urges* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to provide the operators involved in the electoral process with the necessary support, and encourages the international community to continue its support to the electoral process, including, with the agreement of the Ivorian authorities, by providing electoral observation capacity and related technical assistance;

10. *Urges* every Ivorian to refrain from any call for hatred, intolerance and violence, *notes* with interest that in his report (S/2010/245) the Secretary-General encouraged the Security Council to impose targeted sanctions against media actors who fan political tension and incite violence and *reiterates* that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 20 of resolution 1893 (2009), including among other things against persons who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire or to be publicly inciting hatred and violence;

11. *Urges again* the Ivorian parties, with the support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) as applicable, to make further concrete progress, before and after the elections, to advance the reunification and disarmament processes, including by covering the expenses required for these processes as set out in the framework of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement;

12. *Stresses* that the identification process is key to the long-term stability of the Côte d'Ivoire and *calls again upon* the Ivorian parties to continue the identification operations, including after the elections;

13. *Condemns* the persistence of reported human rights violations, in particular sexual violence, and *calls* upon all Ivorian parties, with the continued support of UNOCI, to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, to fully implement the recommendations of its working group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5), notably to adopt and implement a national action plan to address sexual violence, and to

ensure that rule of law is strengthened and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible for such violations be brought to justice, *calls further* upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence and *reaffirms* paragraphs 14 to 17 of its resolution 1880 (2009);

14. *Urges* the signatories of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to work towards a sustainable solution for the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, including by addressing land tenure issues, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and their obligations under international law;

15. *Requests* UNOCI, when implementing paragraph 16 below, to prioritize the consolidation of the stability of the country, including as determined in paragraph 16 b below, and the establishment of the final voters list, which is crucial for the peace process as a whole;

(*"Mandating the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire"*)

16. *Decides* that, in order to support the parties to implement the Ouagadougou Political Agreement more effectively, UNOCI shall have the following mandate from the date of adoption of this resolution until 31 December 2010:

Contributing to the consolidation of the stability of the country

(a) Monitoring the armed groups

- To observe and monitor the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of March 2007 as far as the armed groups are concerned, to prevent, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, any hostile action, including against civilians, and to investigate and report on any act of violence committed by the Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement,

- To support the Integrated Command Centre (ICC) through continued technical advice, training and logistical support and to participate in the patrols of the ICC mixed units in sensitive areas,

- To liaise with the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the military elements of the Forces nouvelles, in coordination with the French forces, in order to promote mutual trust among all the Ivorian forces involved and to ease tensions,

- To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in monitoring the borders, with particular attention to any crossborder movement of combatants or transfer of arms and to the situation of Liberian refugees in close coordination with the United Nations Mission in Liberia,

- To support, in coordination with the Ivorian authorities, the provision of security for members of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and key political stakeholders, in view of the preparation and the holding of the elections,

(b) Protection of civilians

To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, including in high risk areas identified by UNOCI on the basis of the comprehensive protection of civilians strategy and the threat assessment referred to in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/245),

To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tensions and of return of displaced persons, to exchange information on possible outbreaks of violence and other threats against civilians in order to respond thereto in a timely and appropriate manner,

(c) Monitoring of the arms embargo

To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under resolution 1584 (2005), including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and when appropriate without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, consistent with its resolution 1893 (2009),

To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate,

(d) Public information

To promote the peace process arising from the Ouagadougou Political Agreement throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire through the Mission's public information capacity, in particular its radio broadcasting capability through UNOCI FM,

To encourage the Ivorian mass media and the main political actors to fully implement the Code of Good Conduct for elections that the Ivorian parties have signed under the auspices of the Secretary-General as well as to sign up and adhere to the Code of Good Conduct for the media,

To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence, to bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Committee established under resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard,

(e) Assistance in the field of human rights

To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to violations committed against children and women and to all forms of sexual violence, to monitor, help investigate and report on human rights and humanitarian law violations with a view to ending impunity, including as called for in resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), to support the efforts all parties should take pursuant to paragraph 13 above, to bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Committee established under resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard,

(f) Support for humanitarian assistance

– To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by contributing to enhance security and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities and displaced persons,

Contributing to the electoral process and to the identification of the population

(g) Support for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections

– To provide, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, technical and logistical support to the Independent Electoral Commission which is responsible for the preparation and the holding of the elections, including to enable the Independent Electoral Commission to continue the appeals process, to distribute the provisional and the final voters lists, to sensitize the media, to distribute identity cards and voters cards and to distribute and secure sensitive electoral materiel, notably ballot papers,

– To work with all relevant actors in implementing the agreed security plan for the elections, and, in particular, to contribute to securing the high risks areas where voting is to take place,

– To ensure the coordination of international observers, and to contribute to their security, within its capabilities and areas of deployment,

– To provide to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General the necessary assistance to fulfil his role of certification of the electoral process consistent with paragraph 4 above,

– To monitor the implementation of the Code of Good Conduct for elections and the efforts of the Ivorian authorities in guaranteeing an equitable access to public media, in particular in the electoral context, and to keep the Committee regularly informed of the situation,

– To regularly inform the Security Council of any threat to the electoral process, as defined in paragraph 11 of its resolution 1911 (2010) and to bring to its attention all individuals identified as responsible for such a threat,

(h) Operations of identification of the population

– To contribute, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to the support provided by the United Nations country team and other relevant actors to the process of identification of the population,

Contributing to the other remaining tasks of the peace process

(i) Disarmament, demobilization, storage of weapons and reintegration of former combatants of the two parties and members of militias

To support the Integrated Command Centre in conducting the processes of:

- disarmament and secure storage of weapons of former combatants of the two parties,
- demobilization of the former combatants of Forces nouvelles,
- disarmament, storage of weapons and dismantling of militias,

– To assist the Ivorian authorities in particular in moving forward with the implementation of planned training of the former combatants of the Forces nouvelles selected to join the ranks of the future National Army who are to be cantoned in Bouake, Korhogo, Man and Seguela, including in the area of human rights and international humanitarian law,

– To contribute to the reintegration of former combatants and members of militias and to encourage donors to continue to support initiatives in this regard,

(j) Support to redeployment of Ivorian state administration and Justice throughout the country

– To support, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, enhancing the security conditions to enable the Ivorian Government and UN agencies to identify and implement peacebuilding priorities throughout the country,

– To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in conjunction with relevant regional organizations in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout Côte d'Ivoire,

(k) Reform of the security sector

– To advise the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future National Army, including on establishing an effective vetting mechanism, in accordance with international standards,

– To contribute, as appropriate, to the development by the Ivorian authorities of the capacities of the police and gendarmerie, in particular through crowd control training, and to restoring their presence throughout Côte d'Ivoire,

Other tasks

(l) Facilitation

– To coordinate with the Facilitator and his Special Representative in Abidjan, to assist them in the conduct of the facilitation, as needed and appropriate and within available means, including by providing logistical support to the office of the Special Representative,

(m) Protection of United Nations personnel

– To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

17. *Authorizes* UNOCI to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

18. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully in the operations of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it, in particular by guaranteeing their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access, as well as associated personnel, throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to enable them to fully carry out their mandates;

19. *Decides* that UNOCI will comprise a maximum of 7392 authorized military personnel, maintaining the current combined total authorized strength at 8650 personnel, including a maximum of 7200 troops and staff officers and 192 military observers, and a maximum of 1250 police personnel and 8 seconded customs officers;

20. *Expresses* its intention to consider raising for a limited period of time, prior to and after the elections, the level of authorized military and police personnel up to a total of no more than 500 additional personnel, and *requests* the Secretary-General in this regard to continue to update it on his technical analysis in a timely manner for its consideration;

21. *Welcomes* the intention expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 97 and 99 of his report S/2010/245 to reconfigure UNOCI to increase its presence in the identified high risk areas and to strengthen the capabilities of its force reserve;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports relevant information on progress on the promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law as well as on the strengthening of the rule of law, including on ending impunity in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to violence committed against children and women, and on progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNOCI and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from sexual and gender-based violence and consistent with its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009);

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including pre-deployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

24. *Decides* to extend until 31 December 2010 the authorization the Security Council provided to the French forces in order to support UNOCI, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities;

25. *Underscores* the importance that the military and police concepts of operations and the rules of engagement be brought fully in line with the provisions of this resolution, in particular paragraphs 15 to 19 above, and *requests* the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and to Troop and Police Contributing Countries;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor progress on the achievement of the existing benchmarks and to prepare a new set of benchmarks for a possible drawdown of the force, taking fully into account the necessary consolidation of the stability of the country;

27. *Underscores* the importance that the Ivorian security forces, in order to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order, be equipped with appropriate crowd control equipment, consistent with the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and the exemption procedure set out in paragraph 8 alinea b and e of resolution 1572 (2004);

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform it of the publication of the final voters list and to provide to it a mid term report no later than 22 October 2010 and a full report no later than 30 November 2010 on the situation on the ground, the implementation of this resolution, and on the revised benchmarks referred to in paragraph 26 above and which includes possible adjustments in UNOCI's structure and strength and *requests further* the Secretary-General to submit to it recommendations in this regard as appropriate;

29. *Expresses its intention* to review the mandate, structure and strength of UNOCI, the authorization provided to the French forces which support it and the benchmarks referred to in paragraph 26 above by 31 December 2010, and to consider all options including those listed in the Secretary-General's report of 20 May 2010 (S/2010/245), in light of the consolidation of the stability of the situation, the implementation of the key steps of the peace process, the status of elections, and the political will demonstrated by the Ivorian parties;

30. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/64/849–S/2010/339

General Assembly
Security Council

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28 June 2010

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 13, 14 and 18

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic with regard to the latest flagrant violation of the ceasefire regime on the line of contact, carried out by the Azerbaijani armed forces in the early hours of 19 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-42682 (E) 280710

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

21 June 2010

On the night of 18 to 19 June, Azerbaijan carried out another provocation at the line of contact between the defence army of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (NKR) and the armed forces of Azerbaijan, which resulted in human casualties. This is a recurrent demonstration of the policy of force by Azerbaijan right from the beginning against the self-determined people of Nagorno Karabakh.

The Armenian massacres committed in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad and other places in 1988-1991, ethnic cleansing in Nagorno Karabakh proper and the neighbouring territories, and the large-scale aggression of Azerbaijan against the self-determined NKR in 1991-1994 are palpable expressions of that policy.

Since 1994 Azerbaijan has continuously attempted to put the blame of its own responsibility for the consequences of the war initiated by itself on the Armenian side, is toughening its anti-Armenian hysteria and propaganda on a daily basis, is implementing an immense stockpiling of weaponry and, against that background, is continuously acting with clear threats of war.

The successive provocations at the line of contact by the armed forces of the Azerbaijani side, regular impediments of the monitoring activities of the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the rejection of the proposal of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries on pulling back the snipers and fostering the ceasefire regime are resulting in new human casualties.

It is noteworthy that the recent provocation was carried out from the territories of the NKR occupied by Azerbaijan. In fact, these territories not only have been subject to ethnic cleansings, but also are used as a basis for new infringements against the security of the people of the NKR.

Azerbaijan is demonstratively continuing to violate the United Nations Charter, particularly the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of the use of force, as well as the principles of equality of rights and the self-determination of peoples.

The people of Nagorno Karabakh self-determined on 10 December 1991 through a referendum that was fully in line with the acting legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the norms of international law that are also enshrined in the United Nations Charter and are binding for all United Nations Member States.

Being committed to the principle of the peaceful settlement of conflicts, the people of the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh is determined to preserve the freedom and independence achieved with great losses, as well as its democratic institutions formed on the basis of the true expression of the free will of the people.

United Nations A/64/846–S/2010/340

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15 and 16

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter from the Honourable Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex). The letter is related to the recent unprovoked attack by the Israeli Defense Forces on vessels carrying humanitarian aid to Gaza.

I would like to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **Hamidon** Ali
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations

10-42869 (E) 020710

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 17 June 2010 from the Prime Minister of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General

I write this letter to convey to you Malaysia's deep concern about the recent unprovoked attack by the Israeli Defense Forces in international waters on Gaza-bound vessels carrying humanitarian aid. The violent attack resulted in the killing and injuring of innocent and unarmed volunteers and was in complete disregard of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The world has been following the situation in Palestine for a long time. There is growing anxiety among a wide section of the people in the international community who are striving to build a world rooted in peace and justice, especially in the Middle East. In this context, the pressing need of the hour is for an unequivocal affirmation of the highest principles of justice, human rights and equality from the United Nations. I am encouraged that Your Excellency has strongly condemned the Israeli attack on the Freedom Flotilla, and Malaysia fully supports your proposal for the establishment of an international commission to investigate the attack, to be headed by the former Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, and to include representatives from the United States, Turkey and Israel.

As the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Your Excellency has a very crucial role to play. I would like to seek your personal intervention with members of the United Nations and with the leaders of the concerned parties to demand a full independent investigation of the Israeli attack on the innocent civilians in international waters and to demand that the parties concerned comply with the multitude of United Nations resolutions that have been adopted concerning the question of Palestine, including Security Council resolution 1860 (2009).

If the calls by the international community for the Security Council to initiate a prompt, impartial, credible and transparent investigation conforming to international standards on the Israeli attack on the innocent civilians in international waters fail to materialize, Malaysia would like to request Your Excellency to urge the members of the General Assembly to convene an emergency special session on the breach of international law due to the Israeli attack. This request is in accordance with General Assembly resolution 377 (A), entitled "Uniting for peace". There is a real danger of an alarming humanitarian crisis developing and putting at risk thousands of human lives if the inhumane blockade of Gaza since June 2007 is not fully lifted. The emergency special session should also pressure Israel to immediately lift the inhumane blockade of Gaza. Through this emergency special session, the General Assembly may request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the legality and legal consequences of the Israeli attack on the Freedom Flotilla in international waters.

Malaysia is of the view that the international community, especially the United Nations, should make every effort to ensure that this aggressive unilateral action by Israel does not lead to a widening of the conflict in the region. In fact, a wide section of people in the international community has long held the position that

durable peace, reconciliation and healing between Palestinians and Israelis should be based on the principles of equality and justice. We now urge Your Excellency to use your good offices to ensure that the United Nations acts as the guarantor and protector of human rights and justice in Palestine through firm and decisive action.

Excellency, may I count on your continued support in finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems in the Middle East.

(*Signed*) Dato' Sri **Mohd. Najib**

10-42869

Enclosure

Motion in the Parliament of Malaysia condemning the Israeli attack on the Freedom Flotilla carrying humanitarian aid to Gaza

7 June 2010

In accordance with Standing Orders 27 (3), the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Malaysia hereby adopts the following resolution:

THAT, the Zionist military regime, under the orders of the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, launched an attack without reason in international waters on the Freedom Flotilla vessel convoy carrying humanitarian aid to Gaza on 31 May 2010, which has resulted in deaths and injuries to the members of the humanitarian aid convoy;

THAT, the Zionist regime's attacks on the humanitarian aid vessels are in violation of international law, including human rights law, international humanitarian law and the Charter of the United Nations;

THAT, similar sentiments were voiced through the joint statement of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in Singapore on 1 June 2010, which sternly condemned the actions of the Israeli Zionist regime;

THAT, the people of Malaysia hold firmly the position that there is no justification for the excessive use of force on the humanitarian aid vessels bound for Gaza in aid of the Palestinian people; and

THAT, the people of Malaysia are deeply dismayed at the inability of the international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council to take any strong action with regard to this violent act by the Zionist regime.

THUS, THIS HOUSE resolves to make the following resolutions:

(1) Strongly condemn the attack by the Zionist military regime, under the orders of the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, on the humanitarian aid mission vessels to Gaza, which has resulted in deaths and injuries to civilians;

(2) Record profound disappointment with the United Nations Security Council on its mild statement on the violent attack by the Zionist regime on the humanitarian aid mission vessels;

(3) Decide to demand the United Nations Security Council to censure Israel and not merely issuing a mild statement;

(4) Decide for Malaysia to cooperate with the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the League of Arab States and other like-minded countries to uphold the principles of international law, including human rights law, international humanitarian law and the Charter of the United Nations, in dealing with the humanitarian crisis in Gaza;

(5) Urge like-minded countries to propose a motion to the United Nations Security Council to refer the situation resulting from the attack by the Israel Zionist military regime to the International Criminal Court (ICC);

(6) Urge like-minded countries to propose a motion to the United Nations General Assembly to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ);

(7) Request the State of Turkey to consider initiating action under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC);

(8) Call for a fully independent investigation to be conducted on the attack by the Zionist military regime and not merely an impartial investigation;

(9) Fully support the demands by the international community, particularly the Human Rights Council through its resolution 14/1 of 2 June 2010, for an accountable and fully independent investigation to be carried out on the attack;

(10) Demand that Israel not block any humanitarian aid convoy to the Palestinian people, particularly in Gaza, consistent with United Nations Security Council resolution 1860 (2009);

(11) Welcome the action by the State of Egypt to unconditionally open the Rafah border to ensure the unobstructed channelling of humanitarian aid;

(12) Appeal to the international community to continue extending humanitarian aid to the nationals of the Palestinian Territories in Gaza without being intimidated, and undaunted by the threats of the Zionist regime;

(13) Express appreciation to the States of Jordan, Turkey, Ireland, the Philippines and other countries that are involved in the efforts to secure the release of Malaysian nationals who were detained by the Zionist regime;

(14) Urge the Palestinian people to unite in safeguarding their inalienable rights to establish a free, independent and sovereign State of Palestine; and

(15) Express the solidarity of the people of Malaysia towards the cause of the Palestinian people in the establishment of a free independent and sovereign State of Palestine.

United Nations S/2010/331

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 28 June 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you, in my capacity as Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, regarding the status of the review of the names on the Consolidated List pursuant to resolution 1822 (2008).

As you will be aware, by paragraph 25 of resolution 1822 (2008) the Security Council directed the Committee to conduct a review of all 488 entries on the Consolidated List as at the date of adoption of that resolution by 30 June 2010.

By the 30 June deadline, the Committee will have initiated the review of all 488 names and placed them on the agenda for discussion within the Committee. To date, the Committee has concluded the review of 362 names (approximately 75 per cent). Regarding the remaining names, the Committee has not yet been able to conclude the review.

I would therefore be grateful if the Security Council could take note of these developments and agree to extend the period of the review for one more month, until 31 July 2010.

(*Signed*) Thomas **Mayr-Harting**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

10-42815 (E) 290610

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United Nations S/2010/342

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 29 June 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 28 June 2010 (S/2010/341) concerning the request that the Security Council extend the deadline of the review described in paragraph 25 of resolution 1822 (2008) until 31 July 2010.

In this connection, I am pleased to inform you that your letter has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that the Council agrees to extend the deadline mentioned above, in accordance with the Committee's request.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
President of the Security Council

United Nations S/2010/343

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 29 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you further to my earlier letter sent to you on 8 June 2010 (S/2010/294) with regard to the recent development of a grave situation on the Korean peninsula.

As has already been officially announced, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea totally rejected the "investigation result" produced by the United States and south Korea linking the sinking of the south Korean warship *Cheonan* with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and clarified its position that it had had nothing to do with the incident, proposing that it dispatch to the site of the incident its own inspection group of the National Defence Commission to conduct an objective evaluation of the "investigation result".

In this regard, it is to be recalled that I expressed my hope in my letter dated 8 June 2010 that the Security Council would take measures that can lead the United States and south Korea to receive the inspection group of the National Defence Commission, as already proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victim, to help verify the "investigation result" and find out the truth regarding the incident.

We are of the view that the most reasonable way of settling this matter would be for the north and south of Korea to sit together to probe for the truth.

From this point of view, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 27 June 2010, proposed to the south Korean side a working-level contact for high-level military talks between the two sides.

The Security Council should take measures helpful to the realization of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for high-level military talks between the north and south of Korea to objectively verify the truth regarding the incident before dealing with the unilateral "investigation result" of the United States and south Korea.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Sin** Son Ho
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-43244 (E) 010710

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